United Nations S/2002/1129

Security Council

Distr.: General
9 October 2002
English
Original: French

Letter dated 4 October 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that the current mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL) comes to an end on 31 December 2002.

As you know, Liberia is going through a difficult political, security and humanitarian crisis and the situation in that country continues to pose a threat to peace and stability in the Mano River Union subregion. Despite its limited mandate and capacity, UNOL continues to contribute to national efforts at reconciliation, while at the same time monitoring developments and assisting in the promotion of respect for human rights and the rule of law.

UNOL has kept me and the Security Council informed of the evolving situation in the country and has continued to provide a useful link between Liberia and the international community, especially since sanctions were imposed.

In view of the foregoing and following consultations with the Government of Liberia, I recommend that the mandate of UNOL be extended by one additional year, to 31 December 2003.

Should the ongoing discussions in the Council and elsewhere result in a different engagement with Liberia, I shall revert to the Council with a revised mandate for UNOL.

(*Signed*) Kofi **Annan**

02-62852 (E) 091002 091002

United Nations S/2002/1130

Security Council

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Letter dated 9 October 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 4 October 2002 (S/2002/1129), in which you recommend that the current mandate of the United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia, which expires on 31 December 2002, be extended to 31 December 2003, has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council, who have taken note of the recommendation and information contained therein.

(*Signed*) Martin **Belinga-Eboutou**
President of the Security Council

02-62841 (E) 091002 091002

United Nations S/2002/1131

Security Council

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11 October 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 11 October 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 26 September 2002 (S/2002/1106), by which you forwarded to the Security Council the 17 nominations for permanent judges of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States between 1 January and 31 December 1994 received from States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters within the period specified in paragraph 1(b) of article 12 bis of the Statute of the Tribunal, has been brought to the attention of the Security Council.

The Council took note of the information contained therein and has decided to extend the deadline for the nomination of permanent judges for the Tribunal until 15 November 2002.

I should be grateful if you would inform States Members of the United Nations and non-member States maintaining permanent observer missions at United Nations Headquarters accordingly.

(*Signed*) Martin **Belinga-Eboutou**
President of the Security Council

02-63475 (E) 111002

United Nations S/2002/1132

Security Council

Distr.: General
10 October 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 10 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of South Africa to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 3 October 2002 (S/2002/1108), in which we emphasized the urgent need for a peaceful solution to the issue of Iraq in a way that preserves the authority and credibility of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, as well as peace and stability in the region.

The Non-Aligned Movement notes that consultations are currently under way in the Security Council, particularly among the five Permanent Members, on a possible new resolution on Iraq. We believe that the proposed elements of such a resolution include issues that are of importance to the entire membership of the United Nations and the future role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security. All States Members and Permanent Observers of the United Nations should be afforded an opportunity to express their views on these important developments that directly affect the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Following consultations, the Non-Aligned Movement believes that it would be imperative for the Security Council to hear the views of the wider United Nations membership before it adopts such an important resolution.

We therefore have the honour to request the Security Council to convene an emergency open debate on the situation in Iraq.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dumisani S. **Kumalo**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-62940 (E) 101002

United Nations S/2002/1133

Security Council

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10 October 2002

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Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its earlier relevant resolutions, including resolutions 779 (1992) of 6 October 1992, 981 (1995) of 31 March 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1147 (1998) of 13 January 1998, 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998, 1222 (1999) of 15 January 1999, 1252 (1999) of 15 July 1999, 1285 (2000) of 13 January 2000, 1307 (2000) of 13 July 2000, 1335 (2001) of 12 January 2001, 1357 (2001) of 21 June 2001, 1362 (2001) of 11 July 2001, 1387 (2002) of 15 January 2002 and 1424 (2002) of 12 July 2002,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of 2 October 2002 (S/2002/1101) on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP),

Reaffirming once again its commitment to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders,

Noting once again the Joint Declaration signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in particular articles 1 and 3 thereof the latter reaffirming their agreement concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, and the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of 23 August 1996 (S/1996/706, annex),

Noting with satisfaction that the overall situation in the UNMOP area of responsibility has remained stable and calm, and *encouraged* by the progress made by the parties in normalizing their bilateral relationship, in particular through negotiations aimed at finding a transitional arrangement for the Prevlaka peninsula,

Commending the role played by UNMOP, and noting also that the presence of the United Nations military observers continues to be important in maintaining conditions that are conducive to a negotiated settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention of the Safety of the United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President of 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4),

1. *Authorizes* UNMOP to continue monitoring the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, as a last extension of its mandate, until 15 December 2002;

02-63378 (E) 111002

2. *Requests* the Secretary-General to prepare for the termination of UNMOP's mandate on 15 December 2002 by gradually reducing the number of personnel and concentrating its activities in a way that reflects the stable and peaceful conditions in the area and the normalization of relations between the parties;

3. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the completion of UNMOP's mandate;

4. *Reiterates* its calls upon the parties to comply with the demilitarized regime in the United Nations designated zones, to cooperate fully with the United Nations military observers and to ensure their safety and full and unrestricted freedom of movement;

5. *Welcomes* continuing progress in the normalization of relations between the Governments of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the establishment of an interstate Border Commission, and urges the parties to accelerate efforts towards a negotiated settlement on the disputed issue of Prevlaka in accordance with article 4 of the Agreement on Normalization of Relations;

6. *Expresses* its readiness to review the duration of the authority given in paragraph 1 above, with a view to shortening the time frame, if the parties so request;

7. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/57/463–S/2002/1134

General Assembly
Security Council

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10 October 2002

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General Assembly
Fifty-seventh session
Agenda items 36 and 160

The situation in the Middle East

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 10 October 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I am writing to draw your attention to the latest incident of Palestinian terrorism directed at the citizens of Israel.

This morning, at approximately 8.00 a.m. (local time), a Palestinian terrorist detonated explosive charges strapped to his body near Bar Ilan University, just north of Tel Aviv, killing Saada Aharon, age 71, and wounding 30 others. The terrorist had attempted to board a public bus but slipped and fell to the ground. The bus driver, thinking the terrorist was an injured passenger, came to his aid. Upon discovering the terrorist's explosive belt, passengers fled the area. The terrorist pursued them, and detonated his explosives in a crowd of people on the street.

Meanwhile, Israeli forces have successfully thwarted a number of attempted attacks in recent days. Yesterday, a Palestinian terrorist attempted to infiltrate the community of Morag but was stopped by security forces. Also yesterday, a 100-kilogram bomb, hidden in a hot water boiler, was discovered in Gush Katif. On Sunday, a suicide bomber was intercepted by security forces between Chermesh and Baka el-Sharqiya.

Israel holds the Palestinian Authority responsible for today's attack as well as for ongoing efforts by Palestinian terrorist groups to murder and maim Israeli civilians. More than two years into the Palestinian terrorist campaign, the Palestinian leadership remains steadfast in its refusal to take even the most minimal steps to fulfil its signed commitments and obligations, under international law and in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, to prevent acts of terror emanating from the territories under its jurisdiction.

Rather than fulfilling its obligation under Security Council resolution 1435 (2002) to arrest terrorists and bring them to justice, Palestinian security forces are instead focusing their efforts on arresting so-called "collaborators", as reflected in recent reports that 18 Palestinians have been detained by Chairman Arafat's forces.

02-63096 (E) 111002

In describing the arrests, one Palestinian security official was quoted as saying the following: "The Palestinian Authority has declared an all-out and uncompromising war on collaborators in order to purify the Palestinian society from their crimes that are distorting the image of the Palestinian struggle." No similar "uncompromising war" has yet been declared on the terrorists that wilfully target innocent civilians for murder and who continue to obstruct any chance for progress towards a final settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

In the absence of such steps, Israel is compelled to take measures to protect its citizens from the unrelenting threat of Palestinian terrorism. Palestinian terrorists have employed every available means to obscure the distinction between themselves and the civilian populations they target and hide behind. Such flagrant violations are part of a deliberate attempt to maximize the harm inflicted on innocent civilians. The threat to peace and security in the Middle East originates first and foremost from the reckless disregard of Palestinian terrorists for the lives of innocents.

Israel calls on the international community to condemn in the strongest terms suicide bombings and other criminal acts of terrorism, as well as the ongoing support and involvement of the current Palestinian leadership in such acts. Israel also calls upon the Palestinian leadership to fulfil its obligations, to arrest terrorist leaders and bring them to justice, as required by resolution 1435 (2002), and to end incitement in the official media and all financial, logistical and moral support for acts of terrorism, in accordance with its signed commitments and the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolution 1373 (2001). Only an end to the heinous campaign of Palestinian terrorism, with its terrible cost in Israel and Palestinian lives, can restore hope of achieving a lasting settlement between Israelis and Palestinians.

I submit the present letter in follow-up to numerous letters detailing the campaign of Palestinian terrorism that began in September 2000.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as a document of the fifty-seventh session of the General Assembly, under agenda items 160 and 36, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative